

# WAR STARTS BITTER IN SWEDEN

## 700 Women Make German Shells DO HEAVIEST WORK IN BIG GUN PLANT

### GERMANY FAILS TO MAKE PEACE WITH JAPANESE FRENCH TRY TO STIR CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND AMERICAN EFFORT TO SERBIA ORPHANS FAILS

#### Morgan's Sister Serves Food To Soldiers In Railway Buffet

##### 39 Children Carry American Flags and Sewing Machines in Long Flight. GREAT BUILDING OF INSTITUTE A MYTH Children Live In Three Tents In Side Yard Of Russian Hospital.

Get Only Half the Pay of Men But Do Better Work, Is Claim.

TRADES UNIONS MAKING PROTEST

Threaten to Take Up Matter Unless the Conditions Are Improved.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 12.—Over 700 women are now employed at the Krupp works in Essen. Before the war this gigantic arms and munitions factory had no female employees outside of its kitchen. The employment of women became necessary, because more than 40 percent of the male workers of the firm were called to the colors.

**Do Heaviest Work.**  
Some of the women do very heavy work, requiring the strength of an able-bodied man, but most of them are making fuses for the large shells. For this delicate work they are better qualified than men. They turn out more and better work than the old skilled mechanics, but receive only half the wages paid to men, and half the bonuses that are granted in certain cases.

**Claim Fair Treatment.**  
The "Vorwärts" and most of the labor papers protest against this unfair treatment of the women. They demand that the Krupp management should be forced to take the women on a par with the men. They also demand that the women should be allowed to join the labor unions. The management, however, insists that the women are not qualified for the work of the men, and that they are only employed as a temporary measure.

**91 Percent Of German Wounded Return to War, Medical Corps Reports**

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.—According to figures published by the German Medical Weekly (Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift), the medical corps of the German army has established better and better results almost every month in treating the wounded. The record at the start was, in fact, a very high one. 88 percent of the wounded being so completely healed that they could return to the ranks. The present percentage is 91 percent. The most striking improvement was the reduction in the ratio of deaths. These amounted in June and July to only 12 percent of the wounded, as compared with three percent for August, 1915. Similarly the ratio of wounded men sent home unfit for duty or discharged for further observation was reduced from 12.2 to seven.

**Englishman Invents an Anti-Aircraft Bullet**

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—J. A. Hambrook, a technical expert, has invented an anti-aircraft bullet. The device is intended to be an effective weapon of offense against Zeppelins. As things stand at present a Zeppelin can remain aloft after it has been pierced from below, on account of the small escape of gas. Mr. Hambrook's invention has for its object the piercing of the Zeppelin at the top and at the same time the ignition of the escaping gas. Just how this is done is the inventor's secret, but the bullet, charged with a special preparation, travels through the air at tremendous velocity. As it goes along it emits a trail of sparks, which, as it enters the Zeppelin, cause fire. The same process follows as the bullet bursts through the envelope at the top.

The bullet can be fired from an ordinary rifle, but is chiefly adapted to aircraft and machine guns. It takes 32 seconds to spend itself, and can travel several thousand feet.

**Offers Self As Target To Save Ten**

**German Corporal Wounded Five Times**

BERLIN, Germany.—The last list of German soldiers who have been decorated with the Iron Cross is headed by corporal Fink of the 131st infantry regiment, a native of Dueseldorf. The corporal recently received orders to reconnoitre a certain territory, on the western front with ten men. Cautiously advancing over the field he noticed a French patrol of 40 men. Realizing that a fight against this superior force would only end in the annihilation of his small band, he ordered his men to retreat as quickly as possible and not to pay any more attention to him.

As soon as the corporal saw his men out of immediate danger he began to shoot at the French patrol to draw the entire fire of the enemy upon himself. His shots were answered by a fusillade and he was struck five times, but escaped death.

Although severely wounded the corporal kept up his fire until he became unconscious. Believing him dead, the French patrol retired, but after several hours he awoke from his stupor and crept back to the trench of his company. His self-sacrifice had saved the ten men of his detachment.

Count Okuma Confirms Report of Separate Peace Effort and Rejection.

SAYS RUSSIA AND JAPAN GOOD FRIENDS

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 12.—Confirmation of reports that Germany has been unsuccessfully trying to conclude a separate peace with Japan was made by Count Okuma, the premier, in an interview with a representative of the Kokumin Shinbun. The premier believed this indicated that Germany was showing certain signs of suffering, chiefly as a result of the weakened condition of her finances.

While no details of the peace negotiations were made public, the premier said it was hardly necessary to announce that Japan would adhere to the London peace declaration by which she had agreed not to make a separate peace.

Criticism in some quarters has arisen because Japan's adherence to the London peace declaration was undertaken by the government without consultation with the privy council, but in defending the government's action, Count Okuma declared it was a natural result of the declaration of war by Japan upon Germany.

"The fact," he said, "that the anti-Japanese sentiment in Canada, the United States, Australia and other countries has gradually subsided and is being replaced with a favorable attitude towards Japan is due to our acts of loyalty to pledges."

**Concessions From Russia.**  
At the same time the premier made the important announcement that Japan is about to obtain from Russia certain concessions in forests, mining and other industries in the northern part of Sachalin island, which is owned by Russia. The southern half of this island was acquired by Japan at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war.

"Russia," said the premier, "is very grateful for the material and moral support extended to her by Japan since the outbreak of the war. He referred also to the forthcoming visit to Tokyo of the grand duke, George Mikhailovich, the cousin of the Russian emperor, as another indication of the growing friendship between Japan and Russia, which many people believe will grow into an alliance."

**Plans for United Japan.**  
Count Okuma made a plea for a united Japan in this period of war and earnestly urged the political groups of the empire to cease their conflicts and realize the distinction of being the welfare of their country. He declared that recent Japanese diplomacy had not been a failure as some of the government's enemies were maintaining.

Speaking of the relations with China, he pointed out that Baron Kato, the former foreign minister was able to secure various concessions in Manchuria and Mongolia and to extend the railway and other concessions to 99 years "without moving a single soldier or single warship" and he had done this "while conversing with Chinese officials with smiles on his face."

"Even if the present disturbances should spread throughout China," he continued, "our country need not mobilize troops there. If a portion of our fleet should take some action in the river, lakes or along the coast of China, it would be sufficient to deter any hostile action. We are prepared to undertake to protect Europeans and Americans as well as our own fellow countrymen on a fair and rational basis."

**Five Sons Of Professor Win Iron Cross Of First Class For Their Bravery**

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.—Dr. Wilhelm Wiegand, a Flensburg professor, enjoys the distinction of being the father of five officers who have won the Iron Cross by their bravery. One received the first class of the decoration and a knight near Verdun in northern France has been named after him, because he successfully defended it against a superior force of the enemy. Two of the five brothers have been severely wounded, but are at the front again.

Anti-German Agitation is Threatening Trouble in Republic.

DEMAND RIGHT TO VIOLATE NEUTRALITY

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 12.—The anti-German agitation in the French speaking cantons of Switzerland has become a serious danger to the Swiss republic. The propagandists have the active support of several members of the federal parliament.

**Would Let Army Enter.**  
The sympathizers of France demand that a French army be permitted to invade Baden and Württemberg through Switzerland. The papers of Geneva and Lausanne bitterly attack not only the federal government, but also the population of the German speaking cantons. Secession is openly advocated, and emissaries of the French propagandists carry seditionist manifestos to villages and farms in the most remote parts of the mountains.

Never before has the danger of a civil war been greater. The government wants to uphold the neutrality to the end of the war, but it cannot suppress the pro-French agitation by force. If this should be attempted it would in all probability result in an armed uprising of the French sympathizers and a general mutiny of the soldiers from the western cantons. The revolution would undoubtedly also spread to Ticino, where the population is pro-Italian.

**Men Over 40 Prove Best Fighters and Disprove Dr. Osler's Contention**

Berlin, Germany, Feb. 12.—The present war has disproved Dr. Osler's theory that every man over 40 years is unfit for hard work and that the German army leaders only use the old men as cannon fodder. Not only are men over 40 years old doing excellent work, but also most of the generals of the army. The German army has 69 years old men, the Russian 65, the French 60, and the British 55. The German army has 69 years old men, the Russian 65, the French 60, and the British 55.

Like the old generals, the old soldiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the men of the Landwehr and those from the reserve have proven that they are just as efficient as the younger men of the army, and in certain cases even more so. The German army has 69 years old men, the Russian 65, the French 60, and the British 55.

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A military writer who accompanied one of the Landwehr brigades in Poland states that a regiment of the Landwehr and Landsturm have of course all had thorough military training. When they were called to the front they were not at all inferior to the young men of the army. A few weeks of strenuous drilling put them in first class shape. Experiencing the same hardships as the young men, they have not only kept their physical fitness, but also their morale.

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**Serbs In Flight Bury Archives Of State and Austrians Dig Them Up**

Budapest, Hungary, Feb. 12.—Notwithstanding the utmost care the Serbs have taken to remove all their archives, those belonging to the ministry of state have been captured by the Austrians. The discovery of the important documents is due to an Austrian field cross nurse. During the Austrian recapture of the Save river, the general staff of one division quartered itself in an old chateau inhabited by a monk and an Austrian nurse who had been captured by the Serbs and forced by them to cook at the chateau. She had been there two months, she told the officers.

Just after her arrival, she said, a huge motor truck rolled up one night. It was occupied by Russian soldiers, who forced them to leave the house into a room and locked them in for six hours. When they were released, the truck had disappeared. The nurse was sure the truck had been unloaded at the chateau.

The general staff immediately began an investigation of the premises. In the attic they finally found the archives of the ministry of state. The documents were in excellent condition. They were buried in a trench and had been protected by a layer of straw.

**War Aids In Developing New Industries In Japan**

Tokio, Japan, Feb. 12.—The war has assisted in the rapid development of certain Japanese industries which were formerly exclusively in foreign hands. All European chemicals except the patented ones are being manufactured in Japan. The Japanese are also producing a large quantity of synthetic rubber, which is being used in the manufacture of tires and other articles. The Japanese are also producing a large quantity of synthetic rubber, which is being used in the manufacture of tires and other articles.

Experiments have also been made in the manufacture of plate glass, various colors, rubber goods, dry plates and acetate films and Japanese makes of these goods will shortly be marketed.

39 Children Carry American Flags and Sewing Machines in Long Flight.

GREAT BUILDING OF INSTITUTE A MYTH

Children Live In Three Tents In Side Yard Of Russian Hospital.

SALONIKI, GREECE, Feb. 12.—The Frothingham Children's Institute has ended its long analysis in Saloniki. The clean white walled building, so full of light and flowers, that was planned for erecting in Belgrade does not exist. The sufficient endowment carefully placed, that should ensure the education and rearing of a hundred Serbian boys and girls, orphans of the three wars that have destroyed their fatherland, scarcely serves to provide three tents in the side yard of the Russian hospital of Saloniki and nourishment for 39 Serbian children to whom the wretched miseries of war are all in the day's work. Old before their time, they are now in the hands of the Russian government, the 39 set up their common house for the fourth time within a month, and have up the American flags that have been brought with them through their wanderings as cheerfully as if the world had not crumbled under their tiny feet.

**Main Was Not Anticipated.**  
For when John W. Frothingham, of Torrington, and Albert White, of New York, and a group of their friends conceived and founded the Frothingham Children's Institute of Serbia, no one dreamed of the ruin and desolation that has fallen upon the country since. It is true that as Serbia was at war with Austria and Belgrade somewhat too exposed to attack or bombardment, the first meeting place of the institute was in the city of Belgrade. It was thought best to establish the institute there. The 39 youngsters in their boy scout and girl scout uniforms obediently moved the yet meager belongings of the institute to Nish. They remained there just three days. It was decided almost at once that the institute should move to a safer place. The Serbian army could not hold even this temporary capital—that it was a mistake to have brought the children there—that it would be far wiser to send them as far to the rear as possible that they might remain in peace. So the Frothingham Children's Institute moved a second time—this time to Gheorghiev, almost on the Greek frontier.

They remained in Gheorghiev just three weeks. The impassable advance of the Bulgars slowly drew its net around the eager but inadequate French forces that had been sent to the help of the Serbs. The British reinforcements, daily expected, remained tranquilly in Saloniki awaiting orders from London, feeling that they could only play the role of critical spectators of Serbia's death struggle. The king of the Greeks held the leash of his army, while the Serbs and the British withdrew slowly from Belgrade, from Nish, from Uzbek, from Vele, and finally from Gheorghiev and Serbian soil.

**Very Bed of Serbians.**  
The children of the Frothingham Institute were dispatched to Saloniki in time. Unlike thousands of their compatriots they were able to transport the white metal beds of the youngsters, cases of clothes and provisions, and their American sewing machines, which put today in the "work" tent of the institute under the hands of refugee women fashioning bed ticking for the straw mattresses of the thousands of destitute women and children. It is fortunate that the orphanage of the Frothingham Institute.

The head of the Frothingham Children's Institute was taken to final rest home, in a slum little woman of pleasant features—Dora Grouthick, known to her charges by the affectionate diminutive of her place name, "Dorinka," and her secretary and first aid in Marcelle Reed, of Leavenworth, Oregon, who with her hair and her skirts cut short and her high lined covered Serbian boots, her flannel shirt and broad brimmed cowboy hat, is one of the busiest persons in this world of disaster.

**Waiting to Get Settled Somewhere.**  
"Waiting to get settled somewhere," the latter exclaimed, "we'll begin the work for which the institute was founded. Just now it is about all we can do to keep body and soul together for the kiddies. If ever we do get settled properly the institute will be able to transport the white metal beds of the youngsters, cases of clothes and provisions, and their American sewing machines, which put today in the "work" tent of the institute under the hands of refugee women fashioning bed ticking for the straw mattresses of the thousands of destitute women and children. It is fortunate that the orphanage of the Frothingham Institute.

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Feeling Against England Is Bitter, But Socialists Oppose War.

SYMPATHY WITH GERMAN PEOPLE

Court and People Largely Favor Germany and Are Eager to Join Fray.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 12.—The "war fever" is increasing throughout Sweden. Indignation over British interference with the trade of the Scandinavian countries runs high and the liberal papers are now joining the conservative organs in the demand for energetic action against the alleged tyranny of England.

Every new confiscation of a Swedish ship or cargo and every new interference with the mails strengthens the agitation of the pro-German element. Sympathy is with Germany.

A majority of the Swedish people sympathize with Germany. This fact cannot be denied, and it is also true that the court and most of the members of the cabinet are pro-German. This amounts to little, however, as the government is not guided by sympathies, but by the interests of Sweden and a calm consideration of the actual war situation.

**Socialists Have Balance of Power.**  
Socialists have the balance of power and they are against war under all circumstances. The Socialistic leaders hold that the damage caused by British aggression is only temporary, while a victory of Germany would seriously threaten the independence of Sweden.

**Russian Attack Would Start It.**  
The opposition of the Socialists against armed intervention would only disappear if Sweden were attacked by Russia. Such an attack would find the nation united, as even the Socialists consider the ancient Russian policy of conquest the greatest danger for Sweden.

was a communication map 800 yards off. The third was a track in a gully 1000 yards distant.

**Uses Telescope to Pick Men.**  
Comfortably ensconced in his nest, Sing lay with a telescope focused on the Turkish lines. He was looking for the Turkish lines. He was looking for the Turkish lines. He was looking for the Turkish lines.

On other days the enemy looked for trouble. They walked boldly into view at a bare 100 yards and Sing, as he toppled them over, exclaimed, "It's too easy to be called a spy."

The poor old Turk he remembered how their snipers picked off the Australian officers in the early days of the landing, and he hardened his heart. But he never fired at any of the soldiers who were trying to rescue wounded men. Another sergeant took the telescope, and Sing, after having his wound dressed, resumed his sniping.

**Austrian Women Now Drive Teams and Work In the Big Petroleum Plants Of Vienna**

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 12.—Not a week passes in Austria without women appearing in some new occupation. In the early days of the landing, they were often performing laborious work. The big dairies are employing them to deliver milk to the retail branches, and they are also driving ice wagons. A chocolate factory is sending out neatly uniformed women wagon drivers. Business motor wagons are being driven by women chauffeurs.

In the big petroleum works women are doing all kinds of work, filling cans, loading them on the wagons and then going with the drivers and delivering the cans at houses, and collecting the bills.

**Cheaper To Build Than Wreck Towns**

**Germans Bombard For Moral Effect**

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 12.—One lesson of the war is that it costs more to destroy a village than to build it. At one point the Germans battered a viaduct to pieces with 17-inch and 9-inch howitzers. This cost them nearly 60 giant shells and countless 9-inch shells, to say nothing of a rain from field guns. The viaduct cost \$70,000 to build. French officers estimated the price of its destruction at over \$400,000.

Bombardment by German long-range 15-inch guns has a greater moral than material effect on the towns bombarded, writes a correspondent from France. This is due to the great amount of waste space in towns, for a shell has just as much of a chance of hitting a vacant lot as a building. The Germans, themselves, in the opinion of the writer, know how little material damage their shells do, for after shelling these towns, they generally follow up with an air raid.

In the extreme range firing, the Germans fire only when the wind is favorable to them. The noise of the great shell is distinctly trying on the nerves of the people.

**England Has Fleet Of New and Novel Monitors**

London, Eng., Feb. 12.—The British have a fleet of new and powerful monitors of an entirely novel type. These ships are named after distinguished generals and have proved themselves exceedingly seaworthy and very steady as gun platforms. These vessels are quite different from the monitors which did good work early in the war and were named after English rivers.

Wives of Soldiers Are Hardest Drinkers Says Mission Worker.

TOO PROSPEROUS DURING THE WAR

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 12.—A growing evil among the women of this city is excessive drinking. Many attempts have been made to stop it, but up to the present, apparently without effect. To cope with this difficult government action is now suggested. A police court missioner today told some facts in the situation. He said:

"The wives of soldiers serving at the front are the worst offenders. You see they get too much money. Besides their separation allowances from the government, many of them are earning as much as \$10 to \$15 a week."

**Have "Time of Their Lives."**  
"In their view they are having the time of their lives. The reduced drinking hours and other prohibition measures do no good. It has only brought about more home drinking. For the women club together, buy a bottle of whisky or gin, and drink at home to their hearts' content."

What we should do is follow the example of France and prohibit the sale of liquors to women. We want even more than this. We should have complete prohibition during the war."

**Beat Turks at Own Game.**  
Sing's sniping methods were somewhat similar to those of the Turks. He played them at their own game, and beat them badly. He had three distinct targets, that his snipers, by tacit consent, left to him. One was an enemy trench 250 yards away, another

was a communication map 800 yards off. The third was a track in a gully 1000 yards distant.

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55,000 German Teachers Out of 150,000 in Army

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 12.—Of the hundred and fifty thousand male teachers in the German Teachers' association, 55,000 have been called into the army. Seven have been captured, 4500 lieutenants, 2258 deputy lieutenants, and 20,000 sergeant majors and other under officers. In addition 510 teachers in the field have received the Iron Cross.